

Occupational Disease Claims and Payments in Indonesia: Insights from Administrative Data (2018 - 2022)

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Picture: <https://sepura.com/case-studies/indonesian-mining>

“Every worker has the right to a safe and healthy working environment and be protected by social security against work-related injuries and diseases”.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's Growing Labor Force versus the Rising Risk of Occupational Diseases



Figure 1. Number of Indonesian Labour Force & Active Members of Social Security (BPJS-TK).
Source: Statistics Indonesia



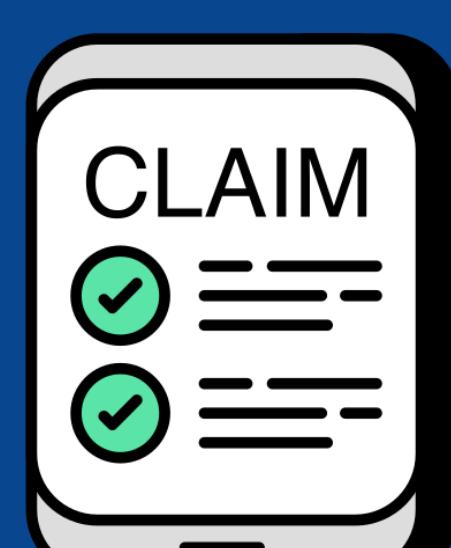
Figure 2. Type of occupational hazards
Source: Google Search

Indonesia is experiencing significant labor force growth that also comes with a potential increase in occupational diseases (ODs)¹. However, many workers remain unprotected by social security, leaving millions vulnerable to occupational health risks².

OBJECTIVE

This study aims to investigate the OD claims in Indonesia from 2018 to 2022, including variations across different industries.

METHOD



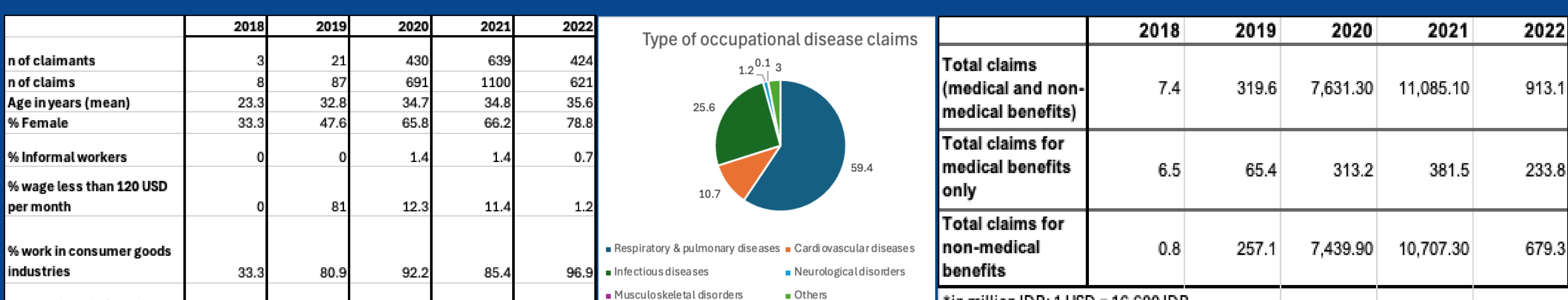
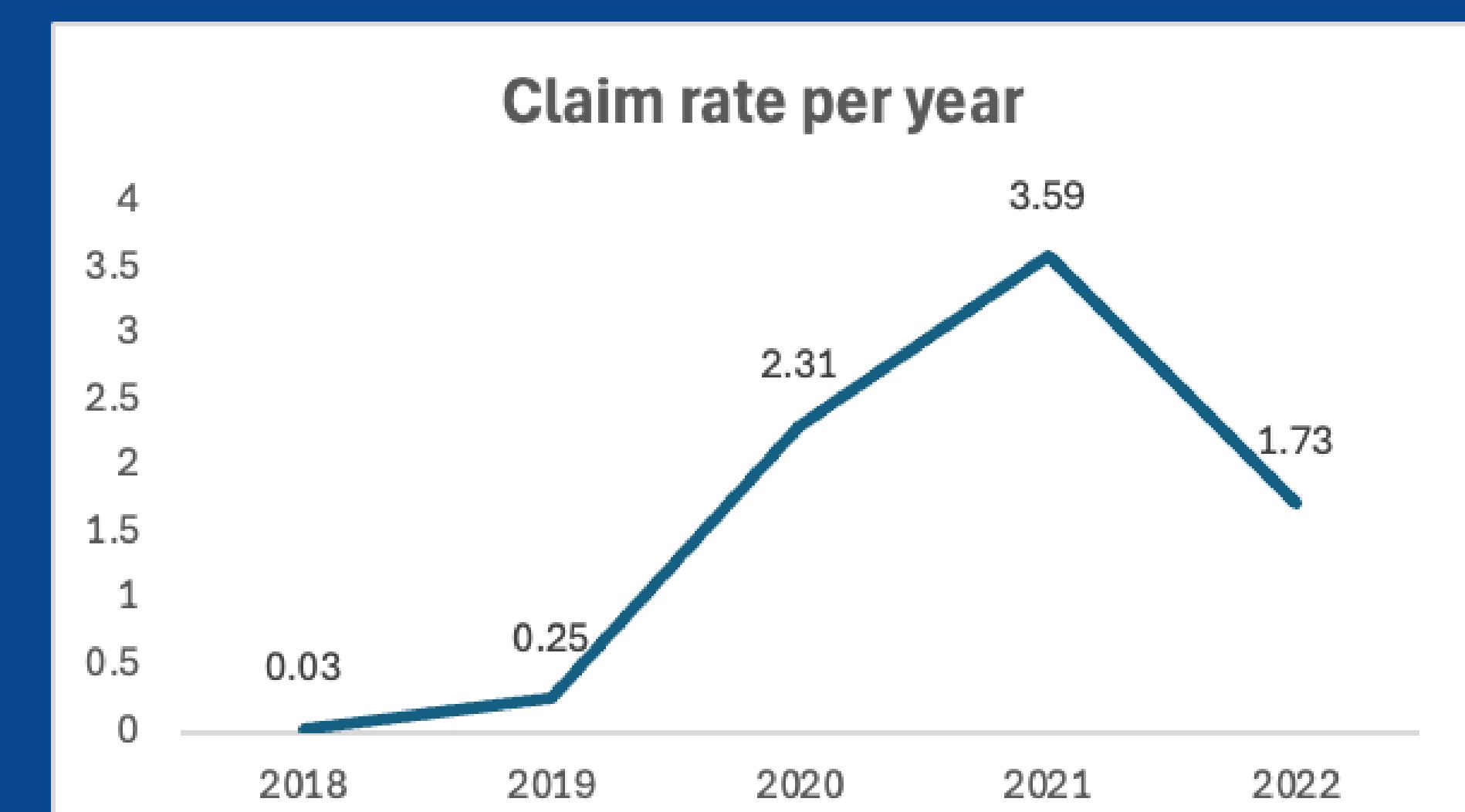
DESCRIPTIVE

- Annual claim rate
- Claims per business sector
- Medical benefits
- Non-medical benefits

Source: the Social Security Agency for Workers (BPJS-TK) from 2018 to 2022

RESULTS

About 2,507 claims were filed between 2018 and 2022. Highest claims rate among workers in consumer goods industries with infectious diseases as the most common OD claims. of workers' compensation claims.



*in million IDR; 1 USD = 16,600 IDR.

Note: Non-medical benefits comprised of wage replacement, transportation cost, rehabilitation.

DISCUSSION

- Compared to the nation's labour force population (≈ 145 million), the number of claims is extremely small, suspecting an **underreporting of ODs³**.
- No integration between workers' compensation claims and the Ministry's database, leading to **inconsistencies and different information**.
- Majority claims were submitted by workers in goods industries who commonly exposed to dust (respiratory diseases) and poor manual handling (musculoskeletal disorders), thus require dust control program and ergonomic interventions⁴.

CONCLUSIONS

This study provides an overview of the current state of OD claims in Indonesia. These data represent only cases reported to the Social Security Agency for Workers (BPJS-TK).

Even though there are possibility of underreporting, these data are still useful for policy makers to determine which industrial sector is at risk for OD and where preventive actions should be targeted.

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